A Part Containing News &c.

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THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWHAMPSHIRE.

No. II.---APRIL 18, '97.

FOREIGN.

[☞ *The following is not late, but 'tis interesting—At reading it, the blood will boil indignant in the veins of the hero, and freeze with horror in the heart of the philanthropist.*]

GEN. FAYETTE.

Letter from an Austrian Officer to his brother. Olmutz, Oct. 7, '96.

I AM *at last relieved, my dear brother, from the painful duties imposed upon me; the duties of a charge so little conformable to the feelings of my heart, and to the noble calling of my profession. From the station of a subaltern gaoler, I am now called to go to the field of battle against the invaders of my country. Would to God that I may shed the last drop of my blood in fighting with my fellow citizens, rather than to be debased, again, by resuming the ignominious functions I have so long and reluctantly discharged at Olmutz.*

When I was first appointed to the guard of the dungeon where Gen. La Fayette, La Tour Maubourg, and Bureau de Puzy, are confined at Olmutz, I gave you a description of their prison, their sufferings and their persons. I must retrace here again a part of that lamentable picture, and supply what I have omitted.

The state prison of Olmutz was formerly an ancient convent, belonging to the Jesuits, now converted into immense barracks. The aspect of the dungeons, vaulted above and below, is towards the south; in front is a very high terrace or rampart. They are on a level with a corridor, which itself is level with a great square court, surrounded by very high buildings, from which there is no other entrance, except through a great archway, the door of which is shut after beating the retreat, and under which there is, day and night, a guard of 30 men, whose chief employment is to prevent any one passing or repassing, without making him undergo the most severe examination. There are also two other corps de guard within view of the dungeons, which supply centinels ordered to watch, not only the prisoners, but also over the two centinels on the terrace. Those two last centinels are to lend an attentive ear to, and give immediate notice of all that passes, and not to answer any question. One of the prisoner's servants, having attempted to speak from his window to a fellow sufferer, was confined three months, with his window shut, upon bread and water. There are besides, three other centinels in the corridor.

Besides many other inconveniences, the situation of the dungeon is rendered more unwholesome by the vicinity of barracks on one side, and the common

necessary

neceſſary houſes on the other, the dump of which is ſo great as to cauſe the walls of the cells, where the priſoners are confined, to be covered with ſalt-petre. The ſtagnated waters of the Morawa, cloſe to them, not only breed innumerable ſwarms of inſects & thick vapors, but that branch which paſſes along the walls, under their windows, being, by its depth, favorable to carrying off the filth, &c. of the city, has become its common ſewer; to which circumſtances is attributed the reputed inſalubrity of the town. Add to this, that the neareſt buildings are, one ſide, the military, and on the other, the city hoſpital.

The outward walls are ſix feet thick; the partitions between each cell four. Monſieur and Madame La Fayette are confined in two of them; their two daughters (who are not ſuffered to ſpend more than ſix or ſeven hours a day with their parents) occupy a narrow ſlip ſeparated from theirs, which contains only a miſerable matraſs. La Tour Maubourg, and Bureau De Puſy, are ſhut up in two other ſeparated dungeons. They receive the air by an opening four feet ſquare, which is obſtructed by double iron bars, placed croſſways at ſome diſtance from each other, ſo as to make it impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the priſoners from the out ſide.—The doors are double, both locked; the outward one faſtened at top and bottom, beſides the lock, by two enormous padlocks.

The chief command of the dungeons belongs to the Major of the place, under whom is a lieutenant of the garriſon, who when once in his office, cannot be changed, but in caſe of ſickneſs, or to join the army. Immediately under theſe is a corporal and a ſoldier, whoſe principal employment is to bring the priſoners their food.

The cells of the dungeons are never opened but one at a time, in the preſence of an officer, while the guard are under arms, in battle array, within the corridor, the door of which is ſhut; a centinel places his firelock acroſs the opening of the door, while another, his drawn ſabre in his right hand, holds the door with his left. The door is in this manner opened four times a day; the priſoner takes his repaſt in preſence of the officer and the provoſt, who never forget to examine if the double bars of the window, the doors, and every thing is ſafe. After the laſt meal of the priſoners, at 9 o'clock the lamps are extinguiſhed, and they have been deprived of the tinder boxes allowed them at their arrival in caſe of ſudden ſickneſs.

Their food is rendered diſguſting by the dirty manner in which it is prepared by the common cook of the barracks: they are only allowed a pewter ſpoon; knives and forks not being permitted. At firſt their drink was brought to them in bottles, and they drank out of a glaſs; but at preſent, by a refinement of precaution, they are only allowed wooden or earthern veſſels to drink out of; which afterwards are placed on the windows of the corridor, where they are expoſed to duſt, inſects, &c. ſerving the ſoldiers beſides for whatever purpoſes they chooſe.

Having been ſtript before of their watches, razors, plates, and every little article of convenience

of

of cleanlineſs, they were ſtill deprived of pen, ink, paper, even of the letters from their friends and families, and it was ſignified to them, that "they were to be ſequeſtrated from the whole world—that they would not hear any more of each other—that they were to forget even their own names, to remember only the particular number of their cells."

The moſt ſtrict examination was made of their books, and every thing publiſhed ſince 1789, without exception, proſcribed. Among books of an anterior date, the commandant having caſt his eyes on the firſt page of a hiſtory of Greece, and finding the words *Liberty* and *Republic*, immediately condemned it. The imperial miniſter went ſtill farther—he ordered the novel of the Laiſons Dangereuſes, and the obſervations on the hiſtory of France, by Mably, to be taken from them.

The three priſoners are dreſſed in rags, like beggars, their cloathing not having been replaced during more than four years, in which they have been confined in theſe dungeons. When Madame Fayette and her daughters arrived, it was neceſſary for the ſake of decency, that La Fayette ſhould have ſome clothing; a waiſtcoat and pantaloons of coarſe ſerge were therefore granted; cloth (he was informed) was too coſtly for him.

Being unprovided with ſhoes, one of his daughters contrived to make him a pair of the cloth of an old coat. La Tour Maubourg is dreſſed in a waiſtcoat and pantaloons of nankeen, which are quite in tatters, having laſted him the whole time of his confinmeent.

Such have been, my dear brother, for upwards of four years paſt, the ſufferings of theſe unfortunate men! And all the horrors of ſuch a captivity have not been able to deter three heroic females, hardly eſcaped out of the dungeons of Robeſpierre, from plunging again in the more frightful dungeons of Olmutz, to alleviate the miſeries of a father and a huſband!—In obſerving the calm fortitude of the three priſoners, it is impoſſible not to conclude them innocent; or were it otherwiſe, what crime can be adequate to ſuch puniſhment!

Much as theſe lamentable ſcenes have diſtreſſed me, my dear brother, I ſtill feel ſome comfort in the reflection, that the diſhonor of this unparalleled, perſecution neither falls principally on my country, nor my ſovereign, who in words he addreſſed to Mad. La Fayette, "that the liberation of her huſband did not depend on himſelf alone, and that his hands were bound," confirms what I heard many times from the priſoners, "that their moſt implacable enemies were to be found in the Britiſh cabinet."

NEW ✦ STAR.

CONCORD, APRIL 18.

HIGHLY Important!

By arrivals from Europe, we have accounts to the firſt of March.—

Mr. PINKNEY

gains our firſt attenion—The laſt accounts ſtate poſitively, that he has QUITTED PARIS, by OR-

DER of the Directory—what the consequence will be, we predict not—but we presume *The voice of our Country will be for WAR*, rather than suffer Robbery and INSULT from any nation under heaven—An open war with France, would be far preferable to her high sea-robberies of *pure good will*.—Congress will undoubtedly act on this subject as becomes AMERICANS. It is said the Directory ordered Mr P. to quit Paris in 48 hours, and that he answered *he should be off in* 6. A letter from Paris, Feb. 10, says he left that city 3 days before for Holland—Under Paris head Feb. 9, it is asserted that he was ordered to quit the Republic, and had left Paris—Reports at London, Feb. 26. were, that France and America would soon be at war, but not believed by the best informed there—Mr Monroe our late minister to France, wished to take passage at Bourdeaux with Capt. Wise, who lately arrived at Newyork, but the Captain fearing an embargo would be laid, would not stay for him.

Philadelphia, April 1. A letter from London, Feb. 11, says, "I am sorry to inform you, that the prospect of a rupture between America and France is heightened by the dismissal of Mr. Pinkney from Paris the 30th ult."

Another Campaign.

Preparations are vigorously making for another campaign, by the French & Austrians—*Flush'd with conquest, the French seem determined to bear down all before them—Buonaparte is aiming at Rome*—The surrender of Mantua to the French is confirmed—The French have not been so successful in Germany as in Italy; they have been precipitated from Bavaria, Swabia, and Franconia, and Kehl and the tete-du-pont of Huninguen, forced to capitulate to the Austrians—Gen. Buonaparte's head-quarters were (Feb. 3) at Faezna, in the Pope's territories, about 150 miles north of Rome—On the 1st Feb. at Imola, the first city of the Papal territory, a part of Buonaparte's army gained a victory over an army of the Pope of 4000 men—they took 14 pieces of cannon, 8 standards, 1000 prisoners, killed and wounded between 4 and 500 men—The French had 40 killed and wounded—another wing of Buonaparte's army is progressing into the Tyrol country, has taken Trent, routed the Austrians, taking 800, one demi-brigade defeated 3000 Hungarians—Gen. Joubert had penetrated the Tyrol country as far as Botzen, and Gen. Massena was progressing toward Trieste—The Austrian army on the Rhine amounted to 57,000 men; who meditated to attack Nieuwied and Dusseldorf; and the Austrian army in Tyrol was rallying in force—Several French vessels anchored off and land at Fishguard, England, 1200 men, but no cannon—they were in no situation for fighting, and they resigned themselves prisoners of war, to Lord Cawdor, who had raised forces to oppose them, on the 24th Feb. the vessels which landed them sailed as soon as they saw the troops taken, and Pelew with his squadron from Plymouth sailed in immediate quest of them—*may he soon* HUG *them fraternally in the midst of the French*—Orders were sent to Brest, from Paris, Feb. 3, to equip

20 ſail of the line; but the ſtore houſes were empty; they had not recovered the Iriſh expedition loſs. 3000 Fr. ſailors deſerted when the fleet returned to Breſt. The Pope has remitted 600,000l to England, and will perhaps remit his perſon thither alſo—The Emperor of Germany declares he will not make a ſeparate peace—Tis ſaid the Spaniſh troops have retired from Portugal frontiers—There has been a commotion in Ireland between the military and the defenders, many killed—There is an account of 10 French privateers, with 953 men, being taken by the Engliſh—The bank of England ſtopped iſſuing ſpecie in payments, they are to iſſue ſmall notes; and ſeveral cities had reſolved to receive their notes.

Capt. O'Brien arrived at Philadelphia from Liſbon—The Government of the United States have received diſpatches from Mr. Donaldſon, that treaties have been made with the Beys of Tunis and Tripoli; and that the American flag can freely navigate the Mediterranean, without fear, except from *Chriſtian* pirates.

The Britiſh commiſſioners, meſſieurs M'Donald and Rich, are at Philadelphia, to adjuſt the claims of Britiſh ſubjects, agreeably to the Treaty.

BOSTON, APRIL 11.

A letter from London, Feb. 16, *ſays,*

"We are told Mr. Pinkney has been ordered to quit France, and the report to day, is, the French Directory has declared their privateers ſhall take veſſels of all neutral nations, which has put things into a very unpleaſant ſituation. To day they are giving for inſurance 10 and 12 guineas per cent. and what is to be the conſequence it is impoſſible to ſay.—The John and James, American ſhip, was taken by the French near the port of Liſbon, and the Atlantic from hence to Madena and the Eaſtindies, was taken by one of their privateers off Scilly, and retaken by one of our frigates, and ſent to Portſmouth. The Antelope, of Boſton, from Charleſton to London, is carried into France. Theſe are untoward circumſtances, and we are given to underſtand there is a number of Americans now in France, *who are concerned in the buſineſs of Privateering.*"

An Attack on Guadaloupe

Is made probable by our late advices from the Weſtindies: but none has been made at the date of our laſt accounts. Letters from Martinique, to March 10, *ſtate, the arrival of a fleet of* 150 *ſail from England, with* 5000 *troops.—That this increaſed the force under Abercrombie, to* 10,000 *men, and that every thing was actively preparing for an expedition to Guadaloupe. The French iſland undoubtedly will be well defended by Victor—an effort to capture it may be conſidered highly important.*

It is reported, via Lexington, Ken. that the Spaniards refuſe to conform to their treaty & give up the poſts they occupy within the U. S. on the Miſſiſippi. Probably a mere colonial whim, unauthorized by the mother country.

It is alſo rumoured, thro' the ſame channel, that the French were put into poſſeſſion of New Orleans.

General orders are given out, by the commander in chief of military force, for all abſent officers (thoſe on recruiting ſervice excepted) to join their corps without delay.

'By their works, ye ſhall know them.'

PENNSYLVANIAN,

A Beautiful dark bay horſe, fifteen an a half hands high, black mane and tail; an elegant natural trotter; was brought from the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and has been kept for covering the two laſt ſeaſons in Hopkinton—where he will ſtand this ſeaſon for that purpoſe, every day in the week, except Monday and Friday; on the morning of each of thoſe days he will be taken to Major STARK's in Dunbarton, for the purpoſe of covering mares.

Thoſe who wiſh to ſee his beſt recommendation, are deſired to view his colts, which need not an advertiſement encomium—PENNSYLVANIAN's good works alone are ſufficient to enſure him public favor and eſteem.

The terms for covering, will be reaſonably low, and may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber in Hopkinton.

Daniel Hale, jr.

April 6, 1797. I

TAKE WARNING.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, by Book, Note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment.—As he has ſold his intereſt in Hopkinton, and intends leaving the town as ſoon as poſſible;—all accounts which are not ſettled with him by the firſt day of June next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, with orders for him not to delay in the collection of them.

Auguſtus Blanchard.

Hopkinton, April 8, 1797. I

THE HORSE

SWIFT,

WILL ſtand at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, about two miles northeaſt from Franceſtown meeting houſe, the enſuing ſeaſon, at the moderate price of one dollar and fifty cents per leap, three dollars for the ſeaſon, and five to enſure a foal. Said horſe is ſeven eighths Engliſh blooded; ſeven years old; of a bright bay colour. As his ſize, beauty and activity are ſufficient to recommend him, I ſhall avoid all ſuperfluities of that kind.

Conditions of payment will be made known at the ſtable—Good attendance given, and every favor gratefully acknowledged by

Thomas Eaton.

Franceſtown, March 20 I

NOTE of HAND.

THIS is to caution all perſons againſt purchaſing a note of hand ſigned by the ſubſcriber, dated Jan. 1797, payable to Samuel Arlin, of Northfield, for twenty dollars; as ſaid note was obtained by fraud, and I have received no value for the ſame, I am determined never to pay it.

Stephen Severence.

Saliſbury, April 4, 1797. I

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

An Excellent FARM,

SITUATED in Canaan, within 50 rods of the Meeting-House, on the broad road, so called—containing 150 acres of excellent land, with a house and barn thereon.—

Said place is pleasantly situated, and is an excellent stand for a tavern or trader. For futher particulars, enquire of Capt. EZEKIEL WELLS, near the premises, or the subscriber, in Salem. (N. H.)

THOMAS DOW.

Salem, N. H. April 17, 1797. 6w

Jacob Hersey's estate.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Jacob Hersey, late of Sandbornton, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES HERSEY, and
JAMES HERSEY, jr. Esq.
Administrators to said estate.

We will attend on that business, on the first Tuesdays of the five following months, at the dwelling house of James Hersey, jr. Esq. in Sandbornton.

March 30, 1797.

BEST GLAZ'D

British GUNPOWDER,

really of a Superior kind—also, *Goose, Duck and Pigeon SHOT*—*at the Store of* P. & O. CARRIGAIN.

March 28.

PRINCE EDWARD,

THAT beautiful imported Hunting Horse, will stand for Covering, this season, at the following places, at FIVE DOLLARS the season, viz. at Mr WM. CALWELL'S, in *Dunbarton*, the 1st week in May, and at the stable of the subscriber, in *Concord*, the 2d week, and so on one week at each place alternately through the season.

PRINCE EDWARD is of a beautiful bright bay colour, 15 hands high—His movements are graceful; his carriage grand and lofty; his gait is an elegant trot—For fleetness, strength, beauty and activity he is exceeded by none.

PRINCE EDWARD is a full-blooded, English Horse, and was imported from England by his Royal Highness Prince EDWARD, and kept by him as his favorite parade horse while in the Province of Canada.

Robert Bradley.

Concord, March 21, 1797. 1s

WILD DEER,

WILL ſtand at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, this ſeaſon, Wedneſdays & Thurſdays excepted, which two days in a week he will ſtand at the ſtable of Colonel WEBSTER, in Saliſbury, begining the firſt of May.—The terms will be as follow, viz. Nine Shillings the Leap, Three Dollars for the Seaſon, and Five Dollars to warrant a Foal.

☞ Much hath been ſaid about Horſes this, and the year paſt, and I ſhall ſay but little about mine—thus much I will venture to ſay, that my Horſe is neither French nor Dutch, and he never came from Canada; that he is not a PRINCE, nor was he ever owned by a Prince—But he is REALLY an excellent Horſe for Buſineſs and for Colts—and is what is called in England a FULL BLOODED HUNTER.

John Bachelder.

Concord, April 17, 1797. 11

FOR SALE,

an excellent German Flute,

with ivory ferrules.

March 14. *Inquire of the Printers.*

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

To the higheſt bidder,

At the Houſe of Mr. CALEB CUSHING in Saliſbury,

On the laſt Thurſday in June next. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A HOUSE and BARN,

ſuitable for a trader or mechanic, together with half an acre of Land, on which ſaid buildings ſtand, ſituated in Saliſbury, within a few rods of the Rev. Mr. WORCESTER's Meeting Houſe.

The conditions of ſale, & terms of payment, will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

JACOB BOHONON, Jun.

Saliſbury, March 15, 1797. 18

CHOICE LANDS

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

20,000 Acres of LAND,

OR any part thereof, from 50 acres to the whole quantity, lying about 20 miles weſt of Kenebeckriver, in the Diſtrict of Maine, and from thirty five to forty five miles from navigation.

LOTS for ſettlements may be had in a townſhip where there are about twenty families, and a Sawmill and Griſtmill.—Enquire of

Jacob Abbot,

Concord, Newhampſhire.

Concord, March 20, 1797. 11